

on the Black Sea. We have heard no one speak with the assent of all. We cannot accept the position that the future of commerce in the Black Sea is the exclusive affair of the nations bordering upon it. We assert that it is the concern of all the nations of the earth.

It is undeniable that any one nation by virtue of its geographical position should hold the power of deciding every other nation of these rights. This would be not only against the interests of our national policy; it would be against the interests of every nation on the Black Sea. It would be against the whole historical development of the freedom of the Black Sea.

Opposes One Power Control.

Unlimited control of the Straits and the Black Sea by any one nation is against the policy of the world. I do not understand that any nation will deny these fundamental principles of the freedom of the Black Sea. I do not understand that Turkey denies them. I do not even understand that any nation, having an eye for extension of its territory, would seek to control the policies of Turkey, will be heard here to deny them.

I assume these fundamental principles will be established by this conference, and if they are not, they will be established by this conference. No other result would satisfy the view of my Government. Without presuming to speak specifically for the other nations, I assume that no other result would satisfy either the nations inside or outside the Straits.

It is our view that the freedom of the Black Sea is to be gained only by disarmament. More than this, it is our belief that even armament designed to keep the Straits open is, in fact, a danger to the freedom of the Black Sea.

If any nation or group of nations representing the interests of all the nations accept the principle of the freedom of the Black Sea this trusteeship may be carried out, we believe, with a greater guarantee of good faith and constancy if France is placed upon agreements rather than upon force.

Would Not Exclude Warships.

It is impossible for me to overlook the proposal made by one delegation here that by such agreements all warships should be excluded from the Black Sea. I would find it equally reasonable to exclude warships from every other international body of water.

No nation has gone further than the United States in its policies of naval disarmament, but no nation would be readier to uphold the good sense of maintaining a sufficient naval force to act as the police of the free seas, to protect the shipping and the ships wherever they might be, to suppress piracy or other menaces and to act at times for the public good and to give relief to the suffering, as the ships of war have recently done in the Near East.

Ships of war are not necessarily agents of destruction; on the contrary, they may be agents of preservation and serve good and peaceful ends in the prevention of disorder and the maintenance of peace.

I believe in common with every commercial nation—wish access to every free body of water in the world, and we will not be satisfied if our ships of war may not pursue their peaceful and useful service, our citizens and our ships may go.

AMERICAN STAND DECISIVE FACTOR

Agreement Better Than Force to Keep Straits Open.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6.—The controversy over the American statement was due to a discussion of warships and disarmament. Its potentiality as a decisive factor was emphasized when the Allies accepted the American suggestion that an agreement was better than force to keep the Straits open, and handed the Turks a note declaring that they demanded no international military occupation under their plan as a guarantee for the liberty of the Straits, but only the constitution of a military and naval commission comprising the interested as well as the allied Powers.

The American statement was read by Mr. Child yesterday in the French Chamber and was followed with the closest attention, due to the fact that it was virtually a neutral observer speaking and also because it came from a nation recognized to have equal naval power with England. There was absolutely no disagreement over free commercial navigation and so to differ from the allied proposals. Mr. Child's declaration that "ships of war are not necessarily agents of destruction but, on the contrary, may be agents of preservation and good and peaceful ends in the prevention of disorder and the maintenance of peace; we cannot be satisfied if our ships of war may not pursue their peaceful and useful service, our citizens and our ships may go," left the conference wondering exactly what the Americans meant by disarmament in the Black Sea and the Straits and as to the use of battalions.

Tobitcher Pleased.

"The statement of the American Ambassador," said George Tobitcher, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, to the correspondents this afternoon, "requires some supplementary explanation. It is sympathetic with the Russian idea of excluding warships. He desires that warships should pursue only peaceful ends. As a war fleet cannot be prevented pursuing military purposes it is to be presumed that Mr. Child means that only isolated warships may enter the Black Sea. Such warships, with American relief and isolated destroyers, Mr. Child's proposal is one that may be examined, if it is conceived in such a manner as to render impossible the utilization of such war vessels for military purposes."

The allied plan for the Straits regime as presented today in the French Chamber drawn up before the conference, but acceded to by the British yesterday when both the Italians and the French showed plainly that they would not accept the British suggestion for an unrestricted waterway for warships. The most important part of the project, according to the talk among delegations, was found in the restriction that the Powers should send through or have in the Black Sea a force greater than the most powerful Black Sea nation, meaning Russia; and in the second and curious provision that should the Black Sea nations decide upon disarmament, as America virtually is asking here, "the Powers individually reserve the right to send through the Straits and maintain in the Black Sea a force of three ships, not more than one of which may be a vessel exceeding 10,000 tons."

Despite the Russian attitude the Russians sent military and naval experts to the meeting this afternoon to examine in detail the allied proposals. So did Turkey. French Press said tonight: "There may be a basis for discussion in the allied proposals."

Another meeting relative to the Straits has been called for Friday when the Russians will give a detailed reply.

Bonar Law Pledges His Cooperation to Ireland

DUBLIN, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—President Cosgrave in the new Irish Chamber of Deputies read this message from Premier Bonar Law:

"On the inauguration of the Irish Free State I desire, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to convey to you a message of greeting and good will. You may be assured that we, on our side, will do all that lies in our power to further the common interests that we both have in view—peace and prosperity to Ireland and lasting concord between the two countries."

HEALY TAKES OATH AS IRISH GOVERNOR

No Formality About Ceremony in His Private Residence Near Dublin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, Dec. 6.

Without a trace of formality Timothy Michael Healy, who has been one of the dominant figures in Ireland's fight for self government, today took the oath as the first Governor-General of the Free State. The simple ceremony took place in the drawing room of his residence in Chapelin on the Liffy, a suburb of this city. President William T. Cosgrave, Kevin O'Higgins, Healy's nephew and Home Affairs Minister, and other Ministers were present, and Thomas F. Maloney, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, administered the oath. The witnesses included members of Mr. Healy's family, three young army officers and the servants of the household. Justice Maloney was the first to arrive and had luncheon with Mr. Healy. Just before 2 o'clock a message came over the telephone to the effect that King George had signed the letters patent in London. Mr. Healy, in a message was sent to the members of the Cabinet, who were waiting in the Government buildings. Then automobiles bearing the Ministers, and other Ministers, heavily guarded, drove up before the residence of the new Irish executive. Mr. Healy, in his usual morning coat, greeted them personally and entered the drawing room. He was smiling happily, but there was none of the appearance of the stormy campaigner as he stood in the center of the cheerful group. Cosgrave looked very pale and worn. Among the others were Michael Hayes, Speaker of the Dail Eireann; Desmond Fitzgerald, Foreign Minister; Eamon J. Duggan, Ernest Blythe, Minister of Local Government, and Hugh Kennedy.

Chief Justice Maloney stood on the other side of a small table facing Healy, and took the printed "letters patent" to read the King's charge to the Governor-General. This lengthy document, citing the successful career of the late Governor, the appointment, enumerated the powers and duties incumbent upon the Governor-General. Next came the warrant in formal language designating Timothy Michael Healy, Esq., one of our counsel learned in the law, to hold office and exercise his powers in governing the Irish Free State.

Then followed the oath of office, during which Mr. Healy held a tiny black copy of the instrument, and, "our right ceremony ended, the Justice congratulated Healy and then Cosgrave. Gov. Healy handed the Bible to Speaker Hayes, who read the oath, and then the Minister of Local Government, Ernest Blythe, Minister of Local Government, and Hugh Kennedy.

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LONDON PRESS ASSERTS AMERICA BACKS ALLIES

Child Statement Attracts Wide Attention.

LONDON, Dec. 7, Thursday (Associated Press).—The decisive declaration of the United States through Ambassador Child at Lausanne on behalf of the freedom of the Straits attracted general attention here and calls for big type in the headlines of the morning newspapers.

"The allies have received through the State Department an important accession in strength," says the Daily Mail editorially. "Great Britain is in warm sympathy with the American view, which will have all our moral support."

NEW YORK COMMITTEE SENDS ITS GREETINGS

Hopes Irish People Will Develop Country's Resources.

"Good malle feilthe!" (one hundred thousand welcomes) were sent to the people of the new Irish Free State yesterday by the committee on commerce of the Friends of the Irish Free State.

"We sincerely trust that the people of Ireland will now settle down to develop their wonderful natural resources and increase their manufactures," said the message, which was signed by Major Thomas F. Lynch, committee chairman; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States representative from New York; George W. Loft and John P. McWaters, New York. It also announced that Francis J. Lowe of New York had been recommended to Washington for appointment as trade commissioner to expedite business with the new Irish Free State.

MOTOR TRUCK KILLS CHILD.

Dominic Morcia, 3, of 31 Wales avenue, Jersey City, was run over by a truck yesterday when he was run over by a truck owned by the Standard West Wash Company. John Barnard of 71 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, the driver, was arrested.

Busy German Printing Presses Near Total of Trillion Marks

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—A trillion paper marks by December 31 is the prospect held out by the German money presses, which in the last week of November turned out 110,000,000,000 marks.

The latest report of the Reichsbank gives the total notes in circulation at the end of November as 754,000,000,000 marks.

The Reichsbank's weekly returns have continued to show a progressive increase in currency inflation since September, when the weekly increase was only 14,236,000,000. The loan bank certificates, which also are rated as circulating media, continues to show a steady rise, the certificates numbering 77,800,000,000, as against 10,500,000,000 a year ago.

Experts are curious as to the Reichsbank's ability to meet the unusual drain on its resources. Its vaults already hold more than one-half the amount of the bills of exchange and checks, being 246,000,000,000 marks. Its holdings two months ago were one-fifth of their total. The situation regarding discount and Treasury bills has become even more pronounced. This category of the circulating media formerly was chiefly held by private banks and industrial and commercial establishments, but the prevailing great demand for credit has prompted the previous holders to unload this paper on the Reichsbank, which now possesses four-fifths of the Treasury bills, 672,225,000,000 marks, issued as an offset to the floating debt.

Notwithstanding the periodic advance of its bank rate the Reichsbank is the most popular spot in Germany for borrowers since private institutions have practically jettisoned their loan business. The Reichsbank also has acquired a new category of patrons in "burst" communities, as the financial plight in Germany has enmeshed has left the central banking institution a financial anchor.

EREMENERS GALAXY OF COMMONWEALTHS

Free State Begins Work—Dail Becomes Chamber of Deputies.

PRAISE FOR BRITISH Cosgrave Urges Ulster to Join Rather Than Play Small Role in London.

HEALY BEGINS HIS TASK List of Nominations for Senate Include Granard, Dunraven and Guinness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, Dec. 6.

The body formerly known as the Provisional Parliament became the Chamber of Deputies of the Irish Free State Parliament today when its members filed individually to the Speaker's table and took the oath prescribed by the Anglo-Irish treaty, and Ireland took her place as one of the world's commonwealths.

The only unexpected note in the highly informal proceedings was a manifesto of the Labor party, read by Thomas Johnson, explaining the party's attitude and its reasons for subscribing to the oath. The new Governor-General, Timothy M. Healy, acting in accordance with the wishes of the Cosgrave Ministry, did not appear at the proceedings. He will make his first public appearance in his new position Monday or Tuesday, when the election of members of the Senate completes both houses of the National Assembly.

Following the reelection of Prof. Hayes as Speaker and Patrick O'Malley as Deputy Speaker, William Cosgrave, President of the Dail Cabinet, was elected, without opposition, president of the new executive council. He then left the chamber and was gone half an hour. When he returned he announced that the Governor-General had approved his appointment.

Only two of the five Irish signers of the treaty, Eamon J. Duggan and George Gavan Duffy, took the oath. Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins are dead and Robert C. Barton is in jail as a rebel.

Cosgrave Urges Unity.

Cosgrave's speech covered only the most vital aspects of Irish affairs. He emphasized the fact that Ireland's new Government was taking office prepared to administer the will of the Irish people "without the domination of any other power on earth." He declared that the British Government in fulfilling the treaty, both in letter and spirit, had been unimpeachable. After quoting a number of passages from the treaty, he declared the absolute equality of the dominions of the British commonwealth Cosgrave commended this status for the consideration of the Irish people. He renewed his previous appeal for those in arms to quit the struggle and join in building up the nation.

Cosgrave made an emphatic appeal to Ulster to abide by the terms of the treaty. He stressed the advantages accruing to northeast Ulster under the treaty, and said that the British Government would have about a quarter of the total membership of the Irish Parliament, whereas in England she would have only thirteen out of 615 members of the Westminster Parliament.

Cosgrave also made pointed allusions to "groups in the Northeast who are going to come in," declaring that the policy of his Government if Ulster refuses to come in must be in accordance with the treaty provisions as prescribed by the boundary commission. He referred to the recent election in Tyrone and Fermanagh for seats in the British Parliament wherein contrary to expectation, the Irish candidates for these seats won by a majority of 8,000, proving that large sections of the six counties wished to enter the Free State, and added slowly and emphatically: "A verdict which it is impossible to ignore."

Rebellion Likely to Die Out.

The fact that the treaty has come into full operation, that the Chamber of Deputies has been constituted, the Government sworn in and preparations made for the election of the Senate without the long expected Irish irregular coup is taken here as a sure sign that the Irish army has now smashed the opposition and only mopping up remains to be done.

While the Northern Parliament will probably contract out now many leaders of the Irish army who are well informed believed that it may join the Free State in a few months.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—President Cosgrave to-night announced his list of thirty nominations for the Senate. The more prominent of those named by him were the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Kintyre, the Earl of Kerry, the Marquis of Headfort, Baron Glenavy, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Dunraven, Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Thomas Edmonds, Martin Fitzgerald of the Freeman's Journal, Henry Guinness, a governor of the Bank of Ireland; Dr. George Sigerson, professor of biology, University of Dublin, and William Butler Yeats, a poet.

The President included in his nomination the Dowager Countess of Desart and Mrs. Wye Power.

ALLIES ASK INTERNATIONAL BOARD TO CONTROL STRAITS

America, Turkey and All Interested Powers Would Be Represented in Commission to Rule in Case of Demilitarization.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—The Entente plan for keeping open the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus in time of peace and war provides for the appointment of an international commission of control composed of the Great Powers, including the United States as well as Turkey and the countries bordering on the Black Sea.

A communique presented to the conference by the Entente Powers this morning provides that the demilitarized zones "As guarantees for the liberty of the Straits we ask of Turkey no right of international military occupation, but only the constitution of a military and naval commission, comprising representatives of the interested Powers and the inviting Powers."

This commission would include the United States. The Entente project for the demilitarization of the zone of the Straits was submitted to the conference today comprising five zones: the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Hellespont.

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MARRIED PRIESTS WILL FORM CHURCH

Faction Breaks With Rome and Forms French Catholic National Church

SELECTS OWN BISHOP

300, Who Have Defied Vatican, Said to Be Nucleus of New Institution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 6.

The Catholic church in France is confronted by a factional split of the priest-hood on the marriage of priests. A new national church, to be known as the French Official Catholic Church, has been formed and has selected its own bishop in the person of Abbe Maxime Ardot, who some years ago married one of his parishioners in a village in the Seine-et-Marne district.

The first chapel edifice is now being prepared, it is said. In this the married priests who have been prohibited by the Vatican from celebrating masses or other ritual will carry on Catholic doctrines on the apostolic basis as in the Roman church, but will no longer recognize the Pope's dicta as final.

Abbe Ardot, it is said, is to be consecrated as Bishop in a few weeks by an assembly of 300 priests who have defied Rome's injunction against marriage and who have formed the nucleus of the new church.

It is estimated that there are several thousand married priests in France, and all are anxious to resume their holy duties under the new regime, so that within a year, it is believed, the principal cities and towns in France will have a new national church.

The New York Herald correspondent today had the first official interview with Bishop-elect Ardot.

"It is really the national church of France," he said, "for we have recognized the separation law of 1905. We refuse longer to admit that Rome can dictate where priests shall marry; for we are convinced that married life enables one to come closer to the members of the church because we are better able to share their joys and troubles."

"We have not asked Rome to permit us to marry. We simply married and then told Rome what we had done, and if the door has been closed to us by the Roman church we have found a new door open."

Then as he drew his wife toward him the Bishop-elect pointed to the ring on her finger, saying: "We are married and proclaim it openly. There is nothing to be ashamed of. They have failed to get me to divorce my little helpmate. Divorce will not be tolerated by the French official Catholic Church except for the gravest substantiated reasons."

Abbe Ardot was born in Rozoy-en-Brie in the province of Seine-et-Marne, forty-three years ago. After graduation from the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris he was ordained a priest in the Cathedral at Meaux in June, 1903. After eight years in the parish of La Croix-en-Brie he married Mile. Lucia Lelong, a member of his parish, to whom he had administered the first communion. The church refused to permit him to continue masses but he was not excommunicated.

Abbe Ardot then formed an association for the aid of brother priests in the same predicament and they said masses in private homes instead of at public altars.

This movement by married priests now has become international and undoubtedly will spread to the United States," said Abbe Ardot. "The Bishop of France sent congratulations and a plenary indulgence to the priest of the Czechoslovak Church, which has just been excommunicated by Rome. Swiss Catholicism and married priests also are supporting the movement."

But what brings America into the situation is the report that Washington does not want to see the French take the Rhineland. The British are confident the France would go on nothing, but in fact would see the franc go quickly to 200 to the pound sterling, thus bringing the French people to a realization of the futility of such a policy. But American opinion, as reflected here, is that the French ought not to be allowed to deal such a blow to European peace.

The British position apparently remains that if Premier Poincare will submit a really practical plan they will back him in an endeavor to force Germany to pay reparations. Reports from Paris do not lead British observers to believe that M. Poincare will submit a plan they can sincerely approve. Hence their position would be that if France fails to take the Ruhr, Great Britain will neither help nor hinder. Great Britain will in effect turn its back upon the whole European muddle, just as America has done.

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By ARTHUR RACKHAM

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